REMARKS:

In what follows, the following information is presented:

Remarks regarding Objection in section 2

Claims 1, 23, 57 and 58 have been amended to correct the missing subheadings.

Remarks regarding Objection in sectin 3

Independent claim 23 has been amended to introduce a link to physical system. A fragment that refered to non computerized system has been removed, and several references to computerized systems or parts of computerized systems have been added. This amendment should extend too to the claims dependent on claim 23.

Remarks regarding Objection after section 6

The following paragraph has been added to claims 1, 23, 57 and 58. The applicant believes that this corrects the objection.

> *"and wherein at least two of the linguistic entities which are included in said sample of target language and which have the same pronunciation as each other are represented by graphical objects which display the same information, wherein a linguistic entity is an entity of any of the following plurality of types: sentences, phrases, words, syllables, or phonemes."*

This amendment sets a significant difference with Mejia's patent, because Mejia's patent is restricted to use different types of symbols for different phonemes. This is due to the fact that its goal is basically to help users learn reading, so they must have a way for identifying the sounds that will appear in text. If different phonemes had the same symbol, the user would not be able to distinguish them apart. That is to say, Mejia's invention would not work if the same symbol was used for all sounds.

In the current patent, the goal is very different. Rather than teaching users to read, the goal is somehow the opposite: help them get to the phonological form of the words circumventing users' ability to read. This ability must be circumvented because, otherwise, the letter-sound connections that they already have in their minds from their native language (or other foreign language previously learnt) would be applied to the current foreign language. And that would interfere with their current learning.

Since the current invention can be embodied in different ways, focusing on different types of linguistic units, such as words or syllables, the new paragraph added to the claims takes that into consideration. For example, the graphic symbols could be used to replace the letters of the original extracts in different ways. Chiefly, in the syllabic way, each syllable is replaced by a symbol, and in the segmental way, each segment is replaced by a symbol. With this amendment, in the current invention, each different syllable or segment might be replaced by the same symbol

If the symbol replacement takes place at the level of word, or above, each word or linguistic item might be replaced by the same symbol. This is so, regardless whether a linguistic item has the same pronunciation as other different item that has been replace by the same symbol.

Therefore, the applicant believes that the inserted paragraph satisfies the obviousness rejections set by the examiner to claims 1, 23, 57 and 58.

The other claims rejected on obviousness grounds have not been amended, since the applicant believes that the new wording of independent claims 1 and 23 sets them for allowance..

In addition to that, the applicant would like to politely remark that the nonobviousness evaluation of these other claims should be done by taking into account that Cox's and

Mejia's patent are intended to solve a different problem than that one intended by the current application. Because of these differences, the applicant believes that the actions that one of ordinary skill in the art might have found obvious to apply to text segments, are not necessarily obvious when working with blind extracts. This is so because blind extracts are composed by graphical objects that do not immediately provide information about the sounds or letters to which they are associated. Working with blind extracts is something that one of ordinary skill in the arte does not usually do. In fact, as far as the applicant knows, no blind extract as defined in this application has been used for processing language.
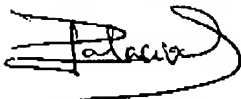
CONCLUSION

For all the above reasons, Applicant submit that the specification and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore he submits that this application is now in condition for allowance, which action he respectfully solicits.

Conditional Request for Constructive Assistance

Applicant has amended the specification and claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure which is also unobvious.

If, for any reason this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant respectfully request the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner pursuant to M.P.E.P. §2173.02 and §707.07(j) in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very respectfully

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Certificate of Facsimile Transmission: I certify that on the date below I will fax this paper to GAU 3715 of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at 571-273-8300.

2010 July 1st.